



Cornell University
ILR School

Cornell University ILR School
DigitalCommons@ILR

Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

4-1-1949

Justice (Vol. 31, Iss. 7)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice>

Thank you for downloading an article from DigitalCommons@ILR.

Support this valuable resource today!

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU) at DigitalCommons@ILR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Justice by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@ILR. For more information, please contact catherwood-dig@cornell.edu.

If you have a disability and are having trouble accessing information on this website or need materials in an alternate format, contact web-accessibility@cornell.edu for assistance.

Justice (Vol. 31, Iss. 7)

Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXXI, No. 7 Jersey City, N. J., April 1, 1949 Price 10 Cents

Heralds of Freedom



Vienna-born Miti Fast (left) speaks in German and Lena Giacalone in Italian in a broadcast to Europe over State Department's "Voice of America" program. Both active members of Local 62, Undergarment Workers, they described benefits enjoyed by U.S. women workers through their membership in ILGWU.

"Party Liners" Are Stripped of Power In L.A. Joint Boards

The special committee of the General Executive Board which went to Los Angeles early in March to investigate charges of "failure to adhere to ILGWU principles and policies" lodged against several officers of the Los Angeles Cloak and Dress Joint Boards and of their affiliated locals, completed a two-pronged investigation last week and rendered a decision after hearings which lasted five days.

The GEB committee consisted of First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini and Vice Presidents Isadore Nagler and Joseph Breslow. Its findings, presented by Vice Pres. Nagler in the form of an official decision to a special committee, were as follows:

HAZLETON SHOPS GIVE \$19,956 TO COMPLETE ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL

A total of \$19,956 has been contributed to the St. Joseph Hospital Building Fund campaign by ILGWU members employed in 16 Hazleton, Pa. shops, Vice Pres. David Gindoff, Northeast Department director, announced. Harry Schneider is manager of the Hazleton district. The members of Local 225 held a series of in-plant shop meetings at which they showed keen interest in the completion of the 300-bed general hospital in Hazleton. They then implemented that interest with their generous contributions.

ILG Passes 400,000 Mark, Census Shows

The mercury on the ILGWU membership thermometer revealed last week that the union has climbed—for the first time in its 49 years—above the 400,000 mark. Pres. David Dubinsky announced in a letter to all affiliates dated Mar. 25.

The letter accompanied the ILGWU census for 1948, an annual compilation prepared by the Accounting Department of the union under the direction of Samuel L. Hamburger, ILGWU general auditor. The 1948 census is based, as were the censuses of former years,

on statistical schedules of dues stamps bought during the year by the union's affiliates.

The gross gain for the year 1948 totaled 23,229 members. A loss of 8,224 by a number of locals, however, reduced the increase to a net of 14,550, bringing the total

membership to 400,332 as of Jan. 1, 1949, the letter explained. "The percentage of members in 'good standing' for the entire union came up to an average of 87%, the census schedule showed.

"You are invited to study this census material which, I believe, should prove very informative and will also indicate to you the numerical strength of your own organization and its standing in the framework of the union," Pres. Dubinsky advised all ILGWU affiliates.

ILGWU LOCALS RAISE CLOSE TO \$100,000 FOR POLIO VICTIMS

Maintaining their record support of the March of Dimes, members of the ILGWU this year contributed \$87,262.25 for the fight against infantile paralysis. Executive Secretary Frederick F. Umhey announced last week. The contributions were made by workers in ILGWU locals across the nation. Last year the Central Office also received the sum of \$87,000.

"This year's collection for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is especially gratifying because the record amount was achieved at a time when many sections (Continued on Page 2)

Mrs. Roosevelt to Speak at ILG Hdqts.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who served as chairman of the Commission on Human Rights at the December session of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris, will bring a special report to ILGWU members on the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," passed by the General Assembly, when she speaks at ILGWU headquarters at 6 P.M. on Apr. 22.

Despite her very heavy schedule, Mrs. Roosevelt has agreed to speak because she is particularly interested in showing that the declaration means to trade unions and to women in particular.

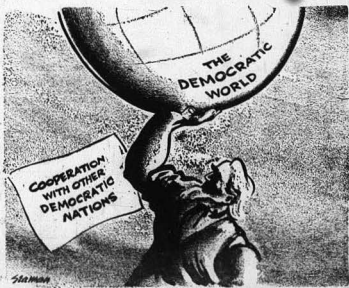
In announcing the meeting Vice Pres. Julius Newman, chairman of the GEB Education Committee, stated: "Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was the conscience of the New Deal when the brilliant leadership of her husband enabled the U.S. to face the terrible challenge of the depression and World War II. Now, in the United Nations she has become the conscience not only of the United States but of humanity itself.

"The ILGWU feels a special pride in her great accomplishments and a special interest in her message on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

Gertrude Rubien, educational director of Local 62 and newly elected president of the Women's Trade Union League, will conduct a discussion following Mrs. Roosevelt's talk.

Since space at the ILGWU, Broadway is limited, each local has been given a block of tickets for its delegated representatives. Members should ask their local educational director for admission cards.

"The Good Right Arm"



SIX N.Y. TRUCK ASSNS. SIGN LOCAL 102 PACT

A two-year agreement with six master truckers' associations was signed on Mar. 28 by the Cloak and Dress Drivers' and Helpers' Union, Local 102, Samuel Berger, local manager, announced.

The new pact, covering both cloak and dress truckage in the metropolitan area and in contiguous states, grants the chauffeurs a weekly rate of \$1.83 per week as of the day of signing, retroactive to Feb. 15, and \$3 per week to become effective on July 1. (Continued on Page 2)

ILGW Endorses Tax-Free Disability Fund for N. Y.

Because it had not had an opportunity to state its policy on proposed sickness insurance legislation in New York State when bills were being drafted, the ILGWU last week explained its opposition to the Republican-sponsored Mailier-Condon bill. It did so in a letter from Executive Secretary Frederick F. Umhey addressed to all AFL affiliates in the Empire State.

As an affiliate with a major interest in the proposed disability insurance legislation, the ILGWU had asked the State Federation that the same-day workers be consulted before the state body committed itself on the terms of a bill.

In mid-December, the ILGWU protested vigorously when it was learned that the secretary of the State Federation had supported legislation involving a tax on workers.

The ILGWU at that time was able to elicit a promise from State AFL officers that it would be consulted in future deliberations on any proposed disability law that promise was not fulfilled.

Instead, deliberations were privately delayed so that the Mailier-Condon bill emerged on what was virtually the last day for introduction of legislation. With the state legislature scheduled to adjourn on March 30, no opportunity remained for hearings or the introduction of corrective measures.

Secretary Umhey's statement detailed the reasons for ILGWU non-endorsement of the McNamara-Giffen bill.

The garment union believes that a plan of sickness insurance should not require a new tax on workers or employers but should be financed by the use of merit rating related to employers from unemployment insurance funds. It holds that the new benefits should be administered by the Unemployment Insurance Division and that private insurance companies should not be part of the plan. The McNamara-Giffen bill, according to Umhey, comes closest to this plan.

The Mailier-Condon bill, it is charged, would for the first time tax workers in New York State for such socially protective measures. It also schedules charges on employers in such a manner that it is bound to encourage such bad practices as employment discrimination against elderly workers.

Finally, it is charged that the Republican bill puts private insurance companies in a dominant position in respect to the insurance funds and places the entire program under the Workmen's Compensation Board where it does not belong, Umhey said.

All those who protest vigorously against the farce of the Minority trial and the Protestant pastors' persecution in Bulgaria should also join in calling upon France to release the thousands of Spanish workers languishing in France's jails.

JUSTICE

A Labor magazine

Published twice monthly by the International Labor Union, American Branch

Office of Publication:
550 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Editorial Office:
1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.
Tel. NY 6-0000, 5-7000

DAVID GUBINSKY, President
and General Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. DANIELSON, Editor
LION STEIN, Managing Editor

Subscription price paid in advance
\$2.00 a year

Entered as Second Class matter
Feb. 3, 1948 at the post office at
New York City, N. Y., under the Act of
March 3, 1879.
Postage paid at New York City, N. Y.
and at additional mailing offices.

Vol. XXXI, April 1, 1949 No. 1

U.S. SUPREME COURT INVALIDATES BOSTON CONTRACTORS' PACT

The United States Supreme Court on March 28 ruled unanimously that the master agreement entered into by Boston area stitching contractors and signed by 21 jobs at the urging of the Women's Sportswear Manufacturers' Association of Boston, had "the intent and effect" of "substantially restricting competition and controlling prices and markets."

The high court's ruling reversed a decision by the U. S. District Court in Boston on appeal by the Department of Justice in an opinion written by Justice Robert H. Jackson and endorsed by the eight other justices. The high court's decision cancelled the contract and enjoined its enforcement.

The District Court had dismissed the complaint in its entirety and held that the activities of the association were purely local. The court also found that none of the defendants had committed an Sherman Act infraction.

In upsetting the District Court's judgment, the U. S. Supreme Court said there was absolutely no doubt in its mind that the agreement in controversy was restrictive. The high court pointed out that the sewing contractor, although he furnishes chiefly labor, also utilizes the labor through machines and has his own capital costs, overhead and profit. "He is an entrepreneur, not a laborer," the court declared.

"The restraint of the contract went beyond limiting work to union shops; it limited it to those union shops, also members of the association. The trial court found no evidence that the union participated in making the agreement. And if it did, benefits to organized labor cannot be utilized as a catch-up to pull employers' chests out of the anti-trust fires," Justice Jackson wrote.

Active Liberal Partities



Members of executive committee of the Liberal Party's Trade Union Council meet plan for labor political activity. In the group are the following ILGWU officers and staff members: Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, Gus Tyler, John Gelo, Gerol Ruben and Howard Molton.

On Their Way to Happiness



Four European war orphans, part of a contingent of 67 who arrived in New York by plane on Mar. 16, are welcomed to our shores by ILGWU Executive Secretary Fred Umhey (left), member of N. Y. State Committee on Displaced Persons, and Ugo Carui, chairman of U.S. Displaced Persons Commission. The 161 were brought here under the DP Act of 1948, for adoption by American families.

FROM CANADA MONTREAL

While in Ottawa last week as a member of a Trades and Labor Congress delegation which called on Prime Minister Louis Saint-Laurent to present a legislative memorandum, General Organizer Bernard Shane also discussed with the TLC executive committee the disagreements that

have arisen between the Congress leadership and the AFL concerning Communist infiltration into the Canadian labor body.

Approximately 30 leading trade unionists participated in these talks. The recent campaign conducted by certain elements who aim to split the Canadian labor movement from the AFL by raising the issue of "national" or "autonomous" trade unionism was discussed at great length.

Newly Unionized

Organizing activities in the area have won union benefits for the workers of several shops recently, including the Kramar Dress Co. and the Cheryl Lee Dress and Sportswear Co.

Thanks for a speedy recovery have been conveyed to Hy Braun, director of the organization department, who has been confined to the hospital, and to Max Share, a member of the board of directors of the joint board, who also has been ill.

Cloak Sec'y Dies

Louis Rosenberg, Secretary of Local 43, Cloak Operators, died suddenly of a heart attack. He was 46 years old.

Button Makers Hall News of Increase in Sick Benefit for '50

Garment trade uncertainties have made themselves felt in the plastic, button and novelty trade, according to Martin Feldman, manager of Local 132. Feldman reported on current price and volume trends in that trade at a local membership meeting on Mar. 15.

Great enthusiasm greeted his announcement that as of January 1950, the health and welfare benefits of the local will be raised. The upward adjustment will affect the amounts of weekly sick benefits and hospitalization. Medical credits for service at the Union Health Center and five glass advances will be new features.

The membership voted by an overwhelming majority to increase weekly dues to 60 cents. It was announced that the schedule for 1949 vacation benefits will be the same as last year.

ILG Locals Raise Close to \$100,000 For Polio Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

tions of the garment industry were experiencing sharp work uncertainties," Secretary Umhey declared.

He pointed out that once again large Local 80, New York's Italian Dressmakers, led in the size of contributions received from individual locals. A good number of locals and other affiliates topped their last year's record in supporting a cause which was close to the heart of the late President Roosevelt. The New York Cloak Joint Board, for instance, boosted its contribution to \$13,286, an increase of about 20 per cent over its 1948 donations.

A detailed list of contributions will be printed in the April 15 issue of "Justice."

6 N.Y. Truck Assns. Sign Local 102 Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Truckers who drive-trailer trucks are to get \$2.50 per week extra. In addition all members of Local 102 are to be paid for New Year's Day, and their pre-paid vacation period is raised to 10 full working days each year, Berger stated.

The truck owner's groups which signed the pact are: the Master Truckmen's Assn., the Garment Carrier's Assn., the New York and New England Dress Carriers' Assn., the Brooklyn and Queens Dress Carriers, the Garment Carriers' Assn. of New Jersey, and the Cloak and Suit Trucking Assn. Local 102 has had no contractual relations with the first five associations in 19 years, Manager Berger stated.

Ladies' Tailors Act To Give Half Day's Wages for Charity

An executive board recommendation for a half day's pay 'tax' to enable Local 38 to continue its support of a number of fraternal and charitable institutions was endorsed at a general membership meeting of all branches of the Ladies' Tailors and Custom Dressmakers' Union—Mar. 29 at Hotel Diplomat. Members of the three branches of the local attended the meeting.

GEB Group Orders L.A. Housecleaning

(Continued from Page 1)

trial meeting of the Cloak Joint Board and of all the executive boards of its component locals on Monday night, March 21, accepted the resignations of two of the Cloak Joint Board's business agents, Charles Gladstone and Morris Isaacman, previously deposited with the General Executive Board in accordance with the requirements of the ILOUWU constitution, and declared vacant the office of special organizer of Cutters Local 84 held by Jack Haas.

The committee also accepted the resignation of Sam Dier, ex-chairman of the Cloak Joint Board. All these officers were charged, among other things, with refusing to sign non-Communist affidavits.

The GEB committee designated Samuel Bagio and Jay Joseph, two active members of the Los Angeles division, to assume the duties of the two removed business agents and delegated Dier to be chairman of Local 84 and secretary of the Cloak Joint Board, to fill temporarily the post vacated by Jack Haas. The committee also placed Angelo Carverite, a veteran member of Local 61, on the staff as a representative of the Italian Branch of the union.

Pro-Comm Bias Exposed

The basis of the charges against the Los Angeles officers, in brief, was that they (1) have supported directly or indirectly Communist organizations; (2) introduced the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor Unions contrary to the policies and interests of the ILOUWU, thus creating the impression in the general community in the Los Angeles area that the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board and its component locals are communist-dominated unions; (3) retained in office persons who have failed to adhere to the expressed policy of the ILOUWU to sign non-Communist affidavits in direct violation of an order to that effect issued by the General Executive Board of the union on Nov. 11, 1947.

Morris Bagio in Charge

The GEB committee further announced the appointment of Morris Bagio, for several years assistant director, under Vice Pres. George Rubin, of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department in the East, as general supervisor for the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board, its component locals and the industry under its jurisdiction. Bagio was vested with "full power and authority" by the President and the General Executive Board of the ILOUWU, the committee declared.

Among Bagio's duties will be the investigation of the present methods of registration of the unemployed and job assignments within the local unions comprising the Joint Board, and to institute a policy of strict equality in the distribution of jobs. Supervisor Bagio would also have to take steps to assure that delegates to central bodies sent by the joint board and its locals represent accepted policies of the ILOUWU.

The GEB committee also directed that "complete cooperation be established between Local 84, Cutters Union, and the Joint Council of Sportswear, Cotton Garment, Unemployment and Accruary Workers' Unions, in a fashion similar to the present arrangements with the Cloak and Dress Joint Board."

Dress Board Charges Sifted

A simultaneous sifting of charges brought against the Los Angeles

Dress Joint Board and Local 96, Dressmakers Union, revealed that this group has erred similarly along the same lines as has the Cloak Joint Board and that "corrective measures were warranted if the good name, the traditions and policies of the ILOUWU are to be preserved." The GEB committee stated.

The GEB investigators, likewise, found that while several officers of the Dress Joint Board and of Local 96 have transgressed against ILOUWU rules and by-laws, many other officers of this group have not been in accord with such action.

The committee, therefore, ordered that all officers who failed to execute non-Communist affidavits be forthwith relieved of office. An exception was made in the case of Emil Gross in view of a statement made by him before a meeting of the Dress Joint Board on Oct. 8, 1948, expressing his readiness to sign such an affidavit.

Margaret Di Maggio I.L.C. Representative

The GEB committee further announced the appointment of Margaret Di Maggio as general organizer for the Dress Joint Board and as International Representative. Among her immediate tasks will be the sifting of all officers left vacant by the removal of their occupants by the GEB order, the settlement of jurisdictional problems with Local 206, Sportswear Union in Los Angeles, and the supervising of all organizing work in the dress field. The services of Helen Corbitt, until now employed as organizer by the Dress Joint Board, were ordered dispensed with by the committee.

The Dress Joint Board and its component locals were also directed to select as delegates to central labor bodies only such persons as "will truly represent the policies and principles of the ILOUWU;" the "not to make any contributions to any organization that is inimical to the policies and principles of the ILOUWU."

ILG Chief Lauds GEB Decision

In commenting on the investigation by the special committee of

Only Labor Station in the West



Three New York vice presidents on a recent visit to the West Coast stop in to see union's Station KFMV, only broadcasting voice of labor in the Western United States. Left to right: Vice Pres. Louis Levy, Pacific Coast director, Vice Pres. Ildore Nagler, Station Manager Cliff Gill, and Vice Presidents Luigi Antonini and Joseph Breslaw.

the GEB and its decision, Pres. Dubinsky stated:

"The committee and our Los Angeles membership are to be congratulated on the fine spirit in which this investigation was carried out and the decision reached by it. I wish to emphasize, above all, that it has revealed that the 12,500 members of the ILOUWU in Los Angeles are basically loyal to the union and are ready to prove their loyalty by compliance with the policies and by-laws of the parent body.

"The corrective action taken by the committee in removing offending officers because of actions deviating from established ILOUWU policies, I am confident, will have a beneficial effect on the Los Angeles organization, making more drastic solutions unnecessary. It is important to point out in this connection that Los Angeles was until now the only location on the map of our International Union where the pro-Communist element had held sway for quite some time, taking advantage of our tolerance and of the distance of Los Angeles from the General Office of the ILOUWU.

"The approval of the committee's action of the overwhelming majority of the rank and file and of the officers of the union in Los Angeles is a hopeful augury of future harmonious relations between the Cloak Joint Board of that city and the parent body of the organization."

Locals Asked to Appoint Legislative Committees

ILGWU locals in New York City are designating members of their executive boards as legislative committees to rally support for liberal measures, it is announced by the ILGWU Political Department. The move, is in line with recommendations made to the last General Executive Board meeting.

A similar plan has been submitted for implementation by other unions affiliated with the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party, according to Gus Tyler, author of the plan and director of the ILGWU political division.

Designed as a means for channeling the liberal sentiments of workers from the shops to state and national legislatures, the plan calls for setting up close liaison between the local legislative committees and a legislative steward in each shop.

The entire group of legislative committees will meet for week-end institutes to be conducted in May by the ILOUWU at Hudson Shore Labor School.

It is felt that in creating these committees the ILOUWU, and other New York trade unions through the Liberal Party action, are paralleling on a state-wide basis the mobilization of liberal and trade

union forces that is occurring on a national scale.

Tyler reports that through the Liberal Party Trade Union Council, of which Charles S. Zimmerman is chairman, New York's major labor organizations have several times in recent months sent delegations to Washington to confer with Congressmen on pending legislation.

Formulation of trade union and liberal pressures and policies in behalf of Pres. Truman's Fair Deal program is expected to take specific form at the meeting of Labor's League for Political Education, scheduled for Mar. 30 and 31 in Washington and at the conference of Americans for Democratic Action to be held in Chicago Apr. 8, 9 and 10.

2-WEEK CORDE STRIKE WINS WAGE BOOSTS IN PACT WITH NEW ASSN.

A two-week strike in the corde industry of New York that began on Mar. 1 has ended in an industry agreement with Local 86 which features important wage gains for 500 workers in that branch of the embroidery industry, it is reported by Morris Bagio, general supervisor.

Peace rate minimums are raised by the equivalent of 7 to 8 cents an hour. In addition, workers are granted a 3-cent across-the-board boost.

The new agreement marks an important step forward in the establishment of responsible controls in the industry. Implementation of the clause providing that contract work must be placed with union firms, and that the manufacturer must pay the contractor a sum sufficient to maintain union scale is expected to remove one cause for underlining union standards.

For the first time, the contractors in their negotiations acted through an association, which they recently formed. Union observers are convinced that the stabilization of contractor-manufacturer relations, through the creation of this organization, will aid in stabilizing wholesale industrial abuses still remain.

Italian Federation Leaders Learn About ILG's Operation



After inspecting various phases of New York garment industry, officers of Italy's two leading labor federations visit Pres. Dubinsky's office to get his slant on things. Surrounding the ILGWU chief are (left to right) John Gelo, assistant manager, Local 87; Apio Rocchio, leader of Free Republic Union; Italian Confederation of Labor (CGL); Giulio Pastore, secretary of New Italian Confederation; and Giovanni Casini, vice secretary of CGIL and leader of a Socialist opposition group within that Communist-dominated body.

Union Artist at Work



Simon Hersch, who received his training in Local 22's Art Workshop, puts finishing touches on a picture going into his one-man show at Contempo Galleries. Mrs. Mollie Hoffman directs the union art class.

Dress Contributions Pour in During Last Days of Drive

Hundreds of dress shop chairmen came to the New York Dress Joint Board offices last week as the Apr. 1 deadline neared for contributions to the fund to aid worthy causes and institutions. Collection of the contributions began Mar. 21.

Instructions to shop chairmen on the manner of collecting the donations were contained in a stirring letter dated Mar. 18 and signed by top-ranking officers of the Dress Joint Board.

The letter presented the following schedule of contributions:

Operators, seamstresses, pattern makers and pressers—	\$7.00
Finishers, drapers and special machine operators—	\$5.00
Cleaners, pickers, and ex-	
amsters—	\$2.50

The letter continued as follows: "By decision of the General Executive Board and approval of our union, we have pledged contributions to the United Jewish Appeal, the Italian American Labor Council, the Jewish Labor Committee, Histradrut and many other organizations who carry on the work of relief and reconstruction."

"Thousands upon thousands of displaced persons are at last on their way from DP camps in Germany, leaving behind them the memories of a tragic past and looking with hope toward establishing a new, free and secure life in their newly-acquired homeland—Israel. Many others are finding new homes in democratic countries of the world. All of them need not only means of transportation, food, clothing and care, but also means to find new homes, to learn new trades, to re-establish themselves and begin life anew—be it in Israel, the United States or anywhere else."

"For other peoples throughout the world, the dreams of freedom is arising from the ashes of destroyed democracies. In its wake war left physical and spiritual destruction which challenges the imagination. The people of Italy with inspiring tenacity are erasing a better life on the ruins of their earlier sorrows. All these brave people cannot be let down by us. Through we have troubles of our own, by comparison we are surely the most fortunate people in the

Historic Document Given Dress Jt. Bd.

A copy of the Israeli Declaration of Independence has been presented to the Dress Joint Board as a token of appreciation for the generous and consistent aid given to the new state by the board's affiliated locals.

The presentation was made at a board meeting by Isaac Hamlin, representing the League for Labor Zionism. Hamlin declared that the help extended to the sister labor organization in Israel—Histradrut—is an outstanding example of international labor solidarity.

General Manager Julius Hochman expressed the joint board's pride in the citation. He was joined by Vice Presidents Luigi Antonini and Charles S. Zimmerman in praising the work of the Histradrut.

Children's Resort Is Now Accepting 1949 Applications

The Trade Union Committee of Camp Eden has announced that applications are now being received at the camp's office, 115 E. Broadway, N.Y.C., for guests at the noted Children's Colony operated by Camp Eden in Cold Spring, N.Y.

ILGWU members on the Trade Union Committee include Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, committee secretary, Vice Presidents Frederick Nagler and Bertram, and Managers Turin, Kessler, Dworkin, Martin Cohen, Bayne and Hunsatir.

Further information may be obtained by writing to H. Miller at the camp office or calling CR 8-7944.

Proud Foster Parents



Mrs. Rebecca Thomas, member of Local 22, and her husband, Business Agent J. B. Thomas, have "adopted" a European orphan through the Jewish Labor Committee. On hand when the couple presented a check for child's support were (seated) Nathan Margolis, assistant manager of Local 22, Mrs. Thomas, Charles S. Zimmerman, local manager and an officer of JLC, and J. B. Thomas. Standing: Z. Lichtenstein of JLC, Alice B. Zimmerman's secretary, and A. Stulnick, business agent.

N. Y. DRESSMAKERS

Chairmen to Begin Registration For 1949 Vacations on April 4

Minkoff Is Back on Job After a Six-week Rest

Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the Dress Joint Board, has returned to his office after a six-week rest in Florida. He had suffered a mild stroke earlier this year.

Chairmen in Dress Joint Board shops have been called upon to begin registration of workers for 1949 vacation benefits.

Registration for this benefit will start in the shops Apr. 4. Vacation Fund registration forms were mailed to the shop chairmen on Mar. 31 along with detailed instructions for entering the basic information needed.

The chairmen were especially cautioned to instruct members that

they must be in good standing in order to be eligible for the benefit. All dues and assessments must be paid up.

The filled-in registration, lists must be returned by mail within two weeks. It is planned to begin distribution of the vacation checks by June 1.

Registration of workers who are unattached to shops will be on June 15.

Last year the Dress Joint Board Health and Welfare Fund distributed more than \$2½ million as vacation benefits.

The forms sent to the chairmen must be filled in completely for every member employed in the shop, including retirees and members who are temporarily out of the shop on account of illness.

The covering letter, signed by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman who is also chairman of the Health and Welfare Fund Committee, concludes: "I know that you as a shop chairman value the importance of filling out this form correctly and that you will take great care in carrying out this registration. Quick action is absolutely necessary. We count on your assistance and cooperation."

Joint Board which includes the provision that their employees will not cross picket lines established in front of struck dress plants.

Plans call for the drive to spread as rapidly as possible. Already 50 of the struck firms have negotiated settlements with the joint board. These firms are: Saul Rothfeld, Mayvline, Copley Rollins, Shirley Stevens, Judy-Lee Fashions and H. Reben.

Dress Drive Rolls As 31 Are Struck

Timed to coincide with the pickup in volume of work in shops making middle and lower-priced garments, the organization drive of the New York Dress Joint Board last month gathered the momentum that is expected to achieve 100 per cent unionization of the New York dress market.

The current phase of the drive was actually launched on Mar. 22 when seven non-union dress jobs were declared on strike. Since then, according to Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman who is in charge of the drive, additional non-union jobs have been struck.

A report from the union's Organization Department, headed by Max Blumstein, indicates that the total number of dress struck in the short period is 31.

The majority of these comprise a group of non-union jobs with production units in out-of-town areas. They are located in the New York market for showroom and cutting purposes. The union's Eastern Out-of-Town Department and Northeast Department are extending fullest cooperation to the Dress Joint Board in this drive, Zimmerman reports.

The effectiveness of the drive was further insured last week when the five associations of workers cutting out fabric and finished dresses in and out of the New York market renewed their agreement with Local 22. At the same time they signed a pact with the Dress Joint Board.

PHILADELPHIA WEEK BY WEEK

by SAMUEL OTTO, V.P.
MANAGER, PHILA. DRESS JOINT BOARD

The principle of employer responsibility for employment in the garment industry has again been sustained in a settlement in which Hyman Robins agreed, according to Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, to pay the Philadelphia Joint Board \$4,000 for violating the collective agreement by dis-

missing the Robby-Len Co. in Philadelphia and opening a new firm in New York.

In a decision made on the case eight months ago, Dr. George W.

Joyner, impartial chairman, ruled that Robins, who was one of three partners in the beachwear firm, had violated the union agreement by which bars removal from the local market. In his ruling, Dr. Joyner established the principle that each individual partner is responsible for observance of a union agreement following dissolution of a partnership.

Robins refused to comply with Dr. Joyner's decision at that time, and instead sought to invalidate it by entering a suit in the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court. This suit now has been withdrawn, and the settlement reached represents a notable victory for the efforts of Vice Pres. Otto and M. Herbert Symr, union attorney, in fighting for the union's position.

The \$4,000 award to be paid by Robins will be applied to the joint board's Fair Income Fund, which is maintained by employers' contributions and provides benefits for unemployed union members.

A course in "Training for Union Service" is being given at Local 60, Dress Pressers' headquarters each Monday at 6 P.M. Abraham Weiss of the Brooklyn College Faculty taught the first sessions.

LITTLE INTERNATIONAL

HARRY WANDER, MANAGER,
EASTERN OUT-OF-TOWN DEPT.

Dubinsky Praises Barbizon Factory

**Calls Most Modern Garment Plant
Result of ILGWU Union Shop Policy**

Sixteen years of relations with the ILGWU comprise a decisive factor that has enabled the Barbizon Corp. to prosper and expand, Pres. David Dubinsky told more than 600 workers, company officers and distinguished guests assembled in the cafeteria of the firm's new plant in Paterson on Mar. 22.

The gathering marked the opening of the company's fourth plant, one of the most modern plants in the garment industry. The Paterson structure has more than 85,000 square feet of floor space. The interior is decorated in pleasant pastel colors, and the entire plant is fireproof and air-conditioned.

All operating departments and offices are on the one floor of the five-acre structure. Barbizon is a highly integrated firm making high quality slips to sell for \$3.

Before the ceremony, Pres. Dubinsky toured the plant in the company of Gerald Ritter and Benjamin Weiss, company officers; Michael DeVita, Mayor of Paterson; Vice Pres. Harry Wander; Peter DeLorenzo and Otto Klawnsky of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department staff and a large number of union and company visitors.

The ILGWU chief talked with many workers at their machines. He questioned them especially about their part in the production system, which has broken down the making of the slips into more than 20 specialized operations.

At the ceremonies he extolled the fruits of collective bargaining as evident in Barbizon policies. To the Barbizon workers, a majority of whom are youthful workers, he recounted the horrors of the sweatshops, the union's long and courageous struggle to eradicate dangers to health in the plant and the increasing acceptance of such comforts as air conditioning as part of standard shop equipment.

Pres. Dubinsky described the

union shop relationship as a device for placing some of the responsibility for production and prosperity on labor as well as on management. Citing again the record of Barbizon, he declared that industrial peace and stability in the garment industry, as well as in the national economy as a whole, lie in the direction of removing such legislative hindrances as the Taft-Hartley law and clearing the way for a greater sharing of responsibilities.

Treolo Mfg. Signs Up With ILGWU, Joins Blouse Assn.

The Treolo Manufacturing Co. of Lodi, N. J., has signed an agreement with the ILGWU, according to Salvatore Niffo, manager of Local 145. By joining the Greater Blouse Assn., the firm makes effective in its shop the terms of the standard agreement between the union and that association. This will yield a 30 per cent wage increase for its employees.

New Haven Firm Grants N. Y. Childrenwear Grants

Major features of the recent gains won by New York's children's dressmakers have been granted to workers employed by the A. & L. Brand and Brand Bros. firm in New Haven, Conn. It is reported by Manager Jacob L. Banach. This includes a 6 per cent wage boost for piece workers and a \$2 increase for work workers.

A Hand That Hasn't Lost Its Skill



Pres. Dubinsky, 3 one-time garment cutter and manager of Local 10, cuts again during a tour of Barbizon Corp.'s fourth plant recently opened in Paterson, N. J. Observing the delicate operation (left to right) are Gerald Ritter and Ben Weiss, firm president and vice president respectively. ILG Vice Pres. Harry Wander and William Gomberg, head of union's Management-Engineering Dept. [See story.]

CURRENT EVENTS AND UNIONISM TOP EOT EDUCATIONAL AGENDA

Current educational activities in Eastern Out-of-Town Department locals include the following:

Long Island

A forum for locals in Long Island will be held at the union office in Corona starting Apr. 7. Scheduled to speak during the four-week series are Mark Starr, Adolph Held, Murray Gross and Leon Stein.

So. River & Elizabeth

Abraham Weiss will discuss current events on Apr. 18 and May 16 at the South River ILGWU headquarters.

Problems of unionism will be analyzed by members of the Elizabeth locals on Apr. 12 and May 10 with August Clemens in charge.

New Haven

Members of locals in New Haven discuss the headline news every third Tuesday of the month under the guidance of August Clemens.

TODAY and TOMORROW

By LUIGI ANTONINI
First Vice President, ILGWU

While in Los Angeles with a special three-man GEB committee, I continued to follow closely the progress of the North Atlantic Pact, especially as it was reflected in the parliamentary battles in Rome.

At the same time that reactionaries in Washington were filibustering against President Truman's civil rights program, Tagliatti, Nenni and their comrades in Rome were carrying on a fifth-column filibuster against approval of the Atlantic Pact, in the interests of a foreign power, which has demonstrated, through its actions, that it is an enemy of the Italian people.

Of course, the desperate obstructive tactics employed by Tagliatti and Nenni in trying to prevent Italy's joining the pact merely continue the record of sabotage of Italian interests chalked up by the Moscow agents at the time of the Paris Peace Conference in 1946.

At that time, Tagliatti and his fellow-travelers were vigorously pushing the Russian line for a harsh peace treaty for Italy, while we, as representatives of the American Labor movement, went to Paris to support the efforts of democratic Italy to obtain a just peace. Ever since, Russian obstructive tactics have been continued through systematic vetoes against Italy's admission to the United Nations. The current campaign against Italy's participation in the Atlantic Pact is motivated by the same hostility against the freedom and independence of the Italian nation.

However, the Atlantic Pact battle in the Italian Parliament has ended in a serious defeat for the Communist fifth column — a political defeat of major importance. The Communists have shown that they are unable to start a political general strike; they failed to prevent endorsement of the pact; they did not succeed in breaking the governmental coalition.

Thanks to the United States, and to the efforts of the American labor movement and the AFL, in particular, the Atlantic Pact's initiating powers extended an invitation to Italy to join. And by accepting the invitation Italy has demonstrated her independence and

her determination to remain free. By joining the Atlantic Pact, Italy has not only reduced the danger of a foreign invasion but has also decreased the possibility of a civil war inside Italy; for the Communist movement is now on the downgrade. Just the other day it was disclosed that the Communist Party there lost 700,000 members in the past year.

Italy's participation in the Atlantic Pact means a strengthening of the hopes for world peace. Since Italy's democratic rebirth requires a long period of tranquility, she naturally will not be interested in promoting a war. Italy inside the pact will therefore be a factor for peace and a stimulus for organizing the free people of the world in a new human international which is already arising on the horizon of world history.

FLASH Grand Reception and Banquet

In Honor of
CARLO SFORZA

Foreign Minister of the Italian Republic

At Present Visiting the United States to Sign the Atlantic Pact

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, at BILTMORE HOTEL New York City

Under the Auspices of the Italian - American Labor Council and the IL Progress Daily

Luigi Antonini
Generoso Poore
Co-Chairman

Stringtime in '89'



Local 89 Mandolin Group, augmented by Local 22 members, gets ready to strum a lyric under the direction of Carlo Di Filippo (extreme right).

CASHIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sen. Hubert Humphrey put it in a nutshell the other night when he remarked to a small group that it will take the election of a new Congress to put over repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. That is a thought which has appeared

in this column several times in the past two months. Humphrey also had an interesting angle on defeat of the civil rights program.

The Senator surprised some by saying that you couldn't have a man who openly disagreed with you on that issue. He was talking about the Democrats who ran openly on an anti-civil rights platform. He reserved his full scorn, the Senator said, for the Republicans who wooed through their national convention approval of the civil rights program without any dissent, only to turn around and vote against it at the Democratic convention, and then made a private deal with the Democrats to sell out their civil rights and the principles on which they claimed to stand.

The Senator seemed to agree with President Truman on one point which has aroused great discussion in the liberal circles here. The President has taken several occasions to deny that there is a political war on between the White House and Congress. Humphrey, discussing this question the other night, also agreed for a reserved opinion on the 8th Congress. He didn't attempt to whitewash the disappointing start which this Congress has merely agreed that the final score on legislation isn't yet, and that everybody better wait until later returns are in.

Both Rep. George M. Elwood, former president of the AFL-CIO, and Rep. Sidney R. Yates of Chicago, a number of Americans for Democratic Action, and other liberal lawmakers confronting grating Congressmen as they face their legislative lists. The time has passed when both of them said that there is no established cause for the liberal Democrats on Capitol Hill. Consequently, they agreed that there has not been the same organized leadership in fighting for the Truman program as there has been in the Democrat-Republican coalition which has been fighting the Truman program so successfully. And they point to the confusion which has arisen among the liberals themselves in their legislation as the result of the absence of a liberal cause.

Representatives of the British Trades Union Congress have been in Washington for about a week conducting conversations with the leaders of both the American Federation of Labor and the CIO. The object of discussion is to bring a new international labor federation to unite the labor movements of the two nations. The TUC leaders here have been conducting separate conversations with the AFL and the CIO.

Among the knotty problems which have come up are these two: a new international labor federation in the form of a new international labor federation registered in France and Italy particularly. The two largest labor organizations in France and Italy are presently controlled by the Communists. The anti-Communist federations in these two countries are unanimously more unimpaired.

The new international labor federation in this side is the error of the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions from which the TUC, the British and a number of European national bodies recently resigned because of the Communist line. But the WFTU still enjoys a special status in the United Nations organization as a representative of labor.



It is to be expected that the Soviet Union and its satellites will fight to preserve this privileged position for the WFTU, although the bulk of the free trade union movement of the world has left it. That raises the question as to what recognition a new international federation of free laborers can hope for from the United Nations. There is some hope among labor people here that when British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin arrives in Washington for the three-power foreign ministers' meeting, the question will be taken up with Secretary of State Acheson and French Foreign Minister Bidault. It is felt that unanimity of view among these three may pave the way for giving a new international labor federation proper status in the UN.

Detest of John L. Lewis in his fight to block the appointment of James Byrd as director of the Federal Bureau of Mines, plus the bleak outlook for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act is giving some of Lewis's die-hard enemies among the coal operators big ideas. The mine workers' union is expecting trouble. Their current contract expires on June 30. Contract talk may be opened at any time on 30-day notice from either side. Thus the issue may come to the fore any time between May 1 and June 30.

"It's All in the Not Knowing"



JUSTICE

Spring Rain

By RAY A. KRASOFF

Strange that suing cold wetness. Drenching the meek earth, should cause the dry-green grass. Unpleasant, living mirth—To spring out of brown harness.

The coal operators have already tipped their hand as to where they expect to concentrate their attack on the miners' union. Sources in Washington who are close to the operators have begun a whispering campaign among newspaper correspondents that the miners' welfare and pension funds will be bankrupt by July 1.

It is expected, therefore, that the welfare fund will be the principal issue under attack. The fund is now supported by the payment of 20 cents a ton on all coal produced. It is estimated that this brings in a revenue of about \$90,000,000 a year to the welfare fund. From this the miners' union administrators the payment of benefits for disability, death, medical and hospital care and pension. By the end of 1948, it has been estimated, some 250,000 coal miners and their dependents had received some type of benefits from the welfare fund.

The coal operators obviously expect that Lewis will demand that the new contract increase the welfare fund contribution from 20 cents a ton to 25 cents a ton and they are getting set for it.

Against the coal operators' whispering campaign about a bankrupt welfare fund, it is expected that Lewis will hit back hard at the reputation of the welfare fund for financial integrity by producing evidence that a considerable percentage of coal operators have been cheating and cheating on the welfare fund.

It was noted recently that the trustees of the mine workers' union have instituted a number of court suits against coal operators to recover money for the welfare fund. This suit was filed for the considerable sum of \$100,000 against the coal operators of Port Smith, Ark. The trustees charged that the coal company had made no welfare payments for the last year. Another suit had been filed against a coal operator at Carmichael, Pa., for the sum of \$25,000.

The betting is that Lewis's case on finances will beat the coal operators' whispering campaign hands down.

MARCEUS

Marcus Morton

"TAKE ME OUT TO THE BALL GAME" is not exactly a major-league smash, but as a timely take-off on the great American game, it will do a bright and brisk business. It enters the baseball diamond merely as a backdrop. The picture clicks along pleasantly enough. It is a completely talky to the special talents of its stars—Frank Sinatra, who croons melodiously, Gene Kelly, who dances brilliantly, and Esther Williams, who upstages non-deductively.

The story deals with Ryan and O'Brien, a pair of vaudevillians operating at the turn of the century who play professional ball in their summertime lull-off. The team



is owned by an unlikable young woman who scores one and scores the other. Out of this emerges a romantic triangle which unfolds through some typical musical comedy maneuvers.

"O'Brien to Ryan to Goldberg" is a top-notch novelty number, and the old title tune still stands as a solid hit.

"THE RED PONY" devotes itself so innocently to a threat of such sensitivity that the future of the film is doubly disappointing. Based on several recent tales by John Galsworthy, the picture promises more at the outset than it manages to deliver as it jogs along its strangely uneven path.

The story concerns the pangs of growing up as experienced by a young boy on a California ranch. The mingled wonders and woes of life as he beams them in his everyday contacts with people and animals lead gradually to his discovery of nature's awful cruelties and man's own frailties. His sense of shock reaches a crucial climax in the sudden death of his pony.

The efficacy of his guardian's endeavor to prepare the boy for inevitable reality serve to contrast the terror of youth with the tranquility of old age, but the void result is badly blurred.

Peter Miles is touching as the lonely lad and Louis Calhern is picturesque but pathetic old frontier has-been.

"BAD BOY" is supposed to be a real-life case study in juvenile delinquency. As such, its sympathetic treatment of an interesting juvenile social problem entitles the film to more consideration than it would merit and almost no own special merits— which, frankly, are far from abundant.

The story revolves around a youngster whose treacherous recklessness finally brings down on him the wrath of his father. Hence the boy is given one last chance to go straight. The ensuing struggle between the two is a bit out and begins to seem hopeless when the supervisor finds out the secret shame that tortured the youth into a state of desperate hatred of the world.

Lloyd Nolan lends character and conviction to the backwoodsy role of the sympathetic supervisor. Audie Murphy, "most decorated soldier of the Second World War," adds moral metal for making his screen debut as a pretty detestable delinquent.

The recent pickup of wool in the lower lines of the garment industry is believed by many to be adjustments of the price in recent months to meet the new levels felt in the apparel lines. There is no doubt that for many months now the consumer has been conditioned to a high degree of price consciousness. This evidence of adjusted and corrected textile prices is therefore worthy of applause by the garment manufacturer. It will take time until industry's own price adjustments.

Especially notable has been the steady decline of cotton and rayon prices. Estimates vary as to the extent of the drop in the past year but all seem to agree that it has been around 40 or 50 per cent. Over a year ago we frequently ventured the opinion that consumer hesitancy then being felt at the retail level was bound to work its way back to the mill.

It also now seems clear that a reversal in the direction of price changes also alters the relationship between mill and retail prices. When prices are on the way up, as now, mill and retailers will both boost forward with mounting effect through all the stages until the retail customer is reached. The mill price in effect, the boost upon which the other price rises.

But when prices are on the downward move, the first through the way may originate at the retail level and from there work its way back to the mill. Both actions have reciprocal effects. In one case a boost starting at the mill price reverberates through the stages, the sequencing at the retail level, bounce back as a curtain of production and distribution. In the other, on the other hand, a downward price motion working back from the retail center to the mill, after it has resolved itself in the downward adjustment of mill prices, may move forward as a series of increased prices and upon reaching the retail counter again may result in stimulating sales.

These two-way price motions in recent months have been characteristic of the fabric market. In rayon and cotton it has produced a series of price declines. In woolsens, prices have reacted the other way around.

To a very great extent, rayon is a man-made product and its price structure is therefore subject to manipulation to controls that are the price structures of cotton and wool which depend directly on seasonal and climatic circumstances and changes. The abundance of cotton as a demand, raw material contributes to its price volatility. Since wool is an international commodity, its price behavior is subject to fluctuations on an international market.

Of the three, wool is perhaps the most delicate of the three. It is indispensable for certain apparel uses of which the wool is not only used and almost always considered as a trend by the less fortunate peoples of the world. The world's great need is reflected in the ability of wool to cling with more firmness the price decline that have been experienced by cotton and rayon.

The failure of wool to correct its price structure has been reflected in a sharp drop of wool in purchases by garment makers. The president of the American Woolen

Co. on March 25, 1949, said that his firm had been in new business and March 15 some period last week was \$60.

Co. on March 25, 1949, said that his firm had been in new business and March 15 some period last week was \$60.

Cotton and the adjustments get to make. It is not adequate cotton prices. It is not adequate cotton prices. It is not adequate cotton prices.

To break it, the major mills are trying to get the price of goods to the consumer. They are trying to get the price of goods to the consumer. They are trying to get the price of goods to the consumer.

But, for the most part, the price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high.

But, for the most part, the price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high.

But, for the most part, the price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high.

But, for the most part, the price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high.

But, for the most part, the price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high. The price of goods is still high.

BOOK FRONT

By Miriam Speichandler

THE GIRL ON THE VIA FLAMINIA By Alfred Hayes, Harper & Bros. \$2.50.

The burst of bombs, the staccato sound of machine-gun fire are realistic enough in this story of Italy in American soldier, 1900 years away from home during the Christmas holiday of 1944, tried desperately and unsuccessfully to salvage some warmth from the smoldering ruins of liberated Rome. It is unlike most other novels of the war



In both markets buyers are making the adjustment which warrens had yet to make. In fact they are suffering from another difficulty which is not adequately accounted for by orthodox economic principles. These lack of price rises tend to diminish sales, as price declines should stimulate them. The recent experience of the cotton and rayon markets give proof that it isn't necessarily so.

To break this jam, some of the major mills have taken the unusual step of guaranteeing their prices to purchasers. To circumvent the dangers of the free market running itself down into a ditch, mills like Dan River and Bates Paper are telling their customers, in effect, that they have decided to gain by waiting to make their purchases. Some mills are running on short orders, and the downward trend is dangerous for them.

Stets, for instance, has announced that effective immediately, it will guarantee prices on all finished fabrics against decline. In other words, you can tell our customers that in the event of a price decline, the undelivered portion will be billed at reduced prices.

This is not the dramatic day of reckoning that some prophets of a coming crash have been foretelling. It is the time when a realization that the day of wartime high profits is passed may be of great help in making necessary price adjustments.

Pressure for such adjustments increases there will be many who will cry that prices now too high, but the realization of loss and that therefore it is later that must lead the way down.

Others will prefer to agree with an economist quoted in *TIME* while commenting on the price structure of blacks, noted that "In the case of price of commodities, the rise of wages operates in the same manner as simple interest—its accumulation is fatal. The rise of profit operates like compound interest."

"Our merchants and major manufacturers complain much of the bad effects of high wages in raising the price, and thereby lowering the volume of their sales both at home and abroad. They say nothing concerning the bad effects of high prices, which they are silent with regard to the pernicious effects of their own gains; they complain only of those of other people."

Old Hunger

By MAX HERSH

What is this ancient hunger, what this endless pain, What is this capture on a bloody hill?

What is this seeking and this striving and acaunt To win to a burning dream above the swill?

Man in his narrow cell of flesh and blood and bone Is freed by the lifting of an unseen bar, Forgets the black wound, the peril, and defies all earth.

To die in the ruins of a fallen star, To stand amidst the weak,

What is this thing that arms the craven and bestows

A freedom upon the reckless fool?

What is this thing that gives a strength unto the weak,

And sends the slave to dare the tyrant's rule?

It is a strangeness passing, it is an ancient tale,

Wrung from the beating of all tortured hearts.

It is an aura rising from the change and the dust,

A flame that leaves a burning and departs.

It is the failure of our economy to provide enough for all the greatest threat to our way of life. It is therefore most concerned with problems of sustaining the demand for production which, on the one hand, keeps up the flow of commodities and services and on the other, makes possible the wages and purchasing power to buy what has been produced.

In this connection he points that collective bargaining is a necessary feature of our economic life. He considers the problems involved in providing wage earners with the means for purchasing the additional goods resulting from their own increased productivity.

In his admirable effort to clarify complicated economic issues Prof. Clark inevitably adopts some alternative approaches to the problems he considers. These remain the subject of debate by specialists. For the general reader, however, the book is a rewarding statement of how we may avoid economic threats to freedom from extremes on the left and on the right.

"Where's 'at Harry Truman? Hic!"



Susan White

The women of our nation compose about one-half the total population. That should mean that their effect upon the nation is about equal to that of the men. But it is not. At any rate, when we compare the way our society is run with the way we women run

our homes, it becomes obvious that what our nation needs—and is not getting—is a lot of elementary feminine common sense.

Look at it this way. When we women have finished our work for the day, have put the children to bed, washed the dishes, done the ironing, made preparations for the breakfast and perhaps pre-cooked tomorrow's lunch, we sit back and take our ease — if there is any time left. We do not grow frantic be-



cause there is nothing more urgent to be done. We are grateful for being able to like some time out.

But our society does not operate that way. When the time comes when all the urgent tasks seem to have been taken care of, everybody gets frantic because there is less to be done than needed to be done before.

If we women have cooked a roast and served it hot, we know that there is plenty of sandwich meat left to serve for meals to come. That makes us happy. Our family is going to eat well. We feel secure and have a sense of well-being.

Society doesn't reason that way at all. When the nation's gas prices are filled to bursting, the meat plants stocked with deep-frozen carcasses, and grocery stores shelves laden with things for us to eat, none of us says, "The nation's

larder is well filled. None can go hungry now."

Instead, society has the crazy notion that when there is enough food for everybody, nobody must go hungry. Instead of talking of well-stocked larders, we talk about unaccountable surpluses. We make them unaccountable because our society does not look upon food as something to eat but only as something to sell. When there is "too much" food, we manage our society in such a crazy way that a lot of people are unable to obtain it.

A housewife who conducted her affairs that way would very soon find herself in Magistrate's Court for neglect of her family. She would be a very lucky woman, in fact, if she did not wind up in the psychiatric ward of a local hospital. If she were to tell us that she could not have a new suit because its price had dropped from \$50 to \$33, he would probably decide that it needed a Jeez-said suit.

This sort of simple feminine logic does not seem to appeal to society at large though. Society doesn't want anything to be simple. We have developed a facility for complicating simple things. Then, when we have made things so complicated enough, we look at them with awe and flatter ourselves that it takes a genius to understand them.

Perhaps it does. But it does not take a genius to know that when there is too much of everything we can eat all slow down the time being and take our rest. When there is more than enough to eat or to wear or to ride in or to do whatever we want with, any housewife will tell you that this simply means that everybody can have a little bit more and be all the happier for it.

Or, if we prefer, we can take things easy and do a bit less work in the years to come—just as the housewife takes things easy when her work is all caught up with. When you get right down to it, there is very little difference between having half most of the new plant we need as a nation and having done all the urgent we need to make a housewife's life in the matter of knowing what needs to be done of doing it, and of then sitting back and resting.

Some strangely involved quirk in the male mentality prevents our social problems from being discussed with this simplicity. It might well be that only people who know how to run homes are fit to run a nation. Anyway, there is no doubt that a lot of housekeeping common sense would mean the best for the nation in this country today.

FILM FORUMS!

Tuesdays at 7:30 P.M.

Apr. 3—Man of Aran

World to Rich

Apr. 10—Life of Emily Zola

Of Pope and Puns

ELWYN Headquarters

1716 B'way N. Y. C.

work in the lower and medium priced levels is believed by many to be the first sign of trouble in the apparel lines. There can be little

Co. on March 29 announced that this firm had booked only \$11 million in new business between January 1 and March 15 of this year. In the same period last year the amount booked was \$68 million.

Cottons and rayons have made the adjustment which warrens had yet to make. In fact they are suffering from another difficulty which is not adequately accounted for by orthodox economic principles. These lack of price rises tend to diminish sales, as price declines should stimulate them. The recent experience of the cotton and rayon markets give proof that it isn't necessarily so.

In both markets buyers are making the adjustment which warrens had yet to make. In fact they are suffering from another difficulty which is not adequately accounted for by orthodox economic principles. These lack of price rises tend to diminish sales, as price declines should stimulate them. The recent experience of the cotton and rayon markets give proof that it isn't necessarily so.

Stets, for instance, has announced that effective immediately, it will guarantee prices on all finished fabrics against decline. In other words, you can tell our customers that in the event of a price decline, the undelivered portion will be billed at reduced prices.

This is not the dramatic day of reckoning that some prophets of a coming crash have been foretelling. It is the time when a realization that the day of wartime high profits is passed may be of great help in making necessary price adjustments.

Pressure for such adjustments increases there will be many who will cry that prices now too high, but the realization of loss and that therefore it is later that must lead the way down.

Others will prefer to agree with an economist quoted in *TIME* while commenting on the price structure of blacks, noted that "In the case of price of commodities, the rise of wages operates in the same manner as simple interest—its accumulation is fatal. The rise of profit operates like compound interest."

"Our merchants and major manufacturers complain much of the bad effects of high wages in raising the price, and thereby lowering the volume of their sales both at home and abroad. They say nothing concerning the bad effects of high prices, which they are silent with regard to the pernicious effects of their own gains; they complain only of those of other people."

THE SOUTHWEST

MEYER PERLSTEIN, Southwest Regional Director

Assn. Orders Pay For 1948 Holidays

The Associated Garment Industries of St. Louis, representing the cloak, dress, cotton dress, sportswear, underwear and embroidery employers, has announced that it will instruct its members to pay all workers for last Christmas and New Year's Day, and in addition will tell the underwear manufacturers to compensate the time workers for the 1948 Fourth of July holiday.

The association made this statement in a letter to the permanent Board of Arbitration timed to arrive just before the board was to convene in St. Louis to take up the holiday pay issue and several other matters in dispute.

In the same letter the employers asked that the ILGWU's demand for a wage increase and establishment of a retirement fund for aged workers be deferred for a period of nine months because present conditions do not warrant a wage adjustment, they said.

The manufacturers' request for postponement of the wage hearings and any action taken by the Board of Arbitration will be submitted at special meetings of the cloak and dress joint boards.

Portnoy Asks Delay

Hearings on wage differences with the Portnoy Garment Co. and Forest City Manufacturing Co. have been postponed until April 10 to 13 at the request of A. A. Ahner, labor relations representative of the Forest City firm.

These issues were also scheduled to come before the Board of Arbitration last month. But the fact that the executive vice president of Forest City was out of the state was cited by Ahner as his reason for asking the delay. Portnoy is a contracting firm for Forest City.

The union has reacted in understanding with Forest City over the issue of back pay for piece workers. At Pineville, Ill., shop, A. certified accountant was engaged jointly to examine the payroll records of the company before arbitration proceedings take place.

ELECTION AT WINONA DELAYED AS STATUS OF 25 IS CHALLENGED

Final arrangements for a National Labor Relations Board election at the two plants operated by the Bland Manufacturing Co., a large Winona, Minn. plastic firm, have been held up ever since the question of the eligibility of 25 workers to participate in the balloting.

At an NLRB hearing held last month to examine the union's application for an election in the two plants, located in Winona and Wahsatch, the company claimed the 25 workers had been discharged two weeks before. Several days before the conference, however, the company had admitted the workers were held off temporarily and would be recalled as soon as work was available. Union representatives insisted these workers could not, under those circumstances, be denied the right to vote.

A second NLRB hearing to settle the question will be held shortly.

Following up on the favorable response of workers to the organizing drive conducted at both the

Curtain Time



Worker and boss play new roles in suit staged by Local 183, Salem, Ill., as Boris Smoler, head of B. Smoler Mfg. Co., "invites" Miss Wyndy (an active union member) who played the part of a "lost child."



Evansville, Ind., Local 395 elected Betty Mullin delegate to the Central Labor Body; Mary Watson, May Mooney, and Betty Mullin members of the Sick Benefit Committee; and Edna Lewis sergeant-at-arms.

Della Stratton is the new recording secretary of Local 511, Mounds, Ill.

Helen McDowell, former vice-president of Local 250 Kansas City, was named president in place of Mary Harvey, who resigned because of illness.

Underpaid state legislators are a serious problem for farmers, labor and small businessmen.

Portnoy Shop Vetoes Request To Take December Vacations

Workers employed in the Granite City, Ill., plant of the Portnoy Garment Co. have given a resounding "No" to their answer to the company's ingenious plan to shift all vacation periods from the summer to the Christmas holiday season. Other members of the ILGWU employed

in the firm's shop in Alton, Ill., and in St. Louis are waiting to make the same reply to this proposition.

The ILGWU has cooperated to the utmost in helping this company set up and operate streamlined, efficient methods of production. But evidently this production ideal has, for effect, become a fetish which in turn blinds them to the primary objective of all human effort—the increase of human happiness.

Portnoy, which manufactures the Doris Dodson dress, employs a number of executives who are apparently convinced that all other human business and needs must bow to the goal of super-efficient production. Refutation and rest over the week-end must go by the board if the company thinks it must have production on those days.

Recently, one such executive pushed so-called efficiency forward another step by having posted in

Winona and Wahsatch plants, the union requested a conference to negotiate an agreement covering wages and working conditions. The firm's attorney said a date would be set this month.

Meanwhile, workers voted overwhelmingly in favor of a strike if the company refuses to negotiate the 25 workers or balks at negotiating an agreement. Emily Cronheim of the regional staff is assisting organizer Colin Street in the Winona situation.

Members of Local 258, Paducah, Ky., voted unanimously for a union shop in an NLRB election on Mar. 18.

Union Hammers for Wage Boost in Four Contracts

Wage increases have been the subject of discussions with a number of Southwest manufacturers in recent weeks.

At a conference with representatives of the Johnston City Apparel Corp., Johnston City, Ill., on Mar. 17 the firm offered

STRONG UNION SEEN AS ONLY WAY TO STOP GRACE SHENANIGANS

The ILGWU is pushing ahead with plans to re-establish a strong union shop at the Grace Garment Co. in Clinton, Mo., and at the request of workers employed there was sent Eunice Walter, a member of the regional organizational staff, to assist in the Clinton drive.

In recent months the union has been partially destroyed and its membership dissipated by the legal manipulations of the company's attorneys, who have done everything possible to stop the workers from securing their proper recognition with improved wages and working conditions. A couple of years ago after the ILGWU won a plant election, the company engaged legal assistants employed by the Donnelly Garment Co. in Kansas City, who are quite adept at utilizing every fair and unfair loophole to prolong litigations and appeals in order to discourage the workers from organizing.

Finally tased beyond their endurance, the Clinton workers notified the regional office that the time has come to put an end to these feinting tactics.

The renewed drive will also include the firm's Belton, Mo., plant where a company union has been established and is being used as a decoy in the firm's legal manipulations.

If the firm refuses to give the recognition and improvements due the workers and a majority approve a strike, the union has sworn that it will cooperate fully in picketing the firm and stopping all work until Grace Garment realizes the laws of the land cannot be used to deprive the workers of the privileges and rights every citizen cherishes.

At Goldmans—former St. Louis business agent and later manager of the Dallas Joint Board, has been temporarily assigned as assistant manager of the Kansas City Board

the 3-cent-an-hour raise for time workers and a 7 1/2 per cent boost to be added weekly to the total earnings of each piece worker on the basis of prompt shop attendance. The company's offer, which would be made effective April 1, will be submitted to the workers. Negotiations were started under the escalator clause in the present union agreement.

Co-Ed Frocks Co. has agreed to a wage increase for time workers and five paid holidays for both time and piece workers in its Futura, Mo., plant but refused to give the 5 per cent wage increase it has granted workers in its other plants. Union representatives have insisted the Futura workers are entitled to the same consideration given other Co-Ed workers.

Replying to the union's request for a wage increase and a payroll contribution for establishment of a health fund, the Werner Manufacturing Co. of Springfield, Mo., has stated that it is ready to begin a 7 1/2 per cent contribution for a health fund. But it asks that determination of a wage increase be delayed until conditions are more stable in the dress industry. This request has been passed on to the workers, members of Local 413, for consideration.

A one-year renewal covering the Betty-Maid shops in Henderson, Ky., and McLeansboro, Ill., was signed on Mar. 17. A large increase and two additional paid holidays were secured for those workers last September. The renewed agreement was negotiated by Jenny Prygo of the Southwest staff.

An agreement covering the Harbison, Ill., plant of the Fisher Garment Co., which was recently taken over from Betty-Maid Co., is in the process of negotiation.

The Tuf-Nut Manufacturing Co. of Little Rock, Ark., has secured a 60-day extension of its present agreement.

ORGANIZATION DRIVES SHAPE UP IN TEXAS AND ARKANSAS SHOPS

Enthusiasm of the garment workers in general Southwest communities has prompted the Regional Office to inaugurate organizational drives in Waco, Washburn and Denison, Tex., and in Malvern, Ark., according to Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, regional director.

The Rotana Cloth Co., which is related to the Postville Cloth Co. of New York, recently opened a plant in Waco, Texas. Emilie Heinatz, a native of Houston who has joined the Southwest staff, has been put in charge of this campaign. In Denison the drive will cover a large plant operated by the Russell Newman Co. and James Joseph Boyle from Kansas City is in charge.

At Malvern the firm involved is the Whitestone Uniform Co., where a number of workers who recently joined the ILGWU have already demonstrated their determination to secure long over- recognition and wage increases. On Mar. 18 when the firm discharged four workers for union activity, all the other workers refused to work until the four girls were put back on the job.

Offie Goller of the Little Rock staff started an organization drive at the request of the Malvern workers, and Ann Bates of the Kansas City staff is now guiding it.

"Welcome to the ILGWU!"



Officers of new Local 516, composed of St. Louis shipping clerks, receive their charter at recent installation ceremonies.

Lansford and Kinsler Co. Cases Pose Legal vs. Human Values

The contrast between phoney liberalism and genuine concern for human values in industry was made last week by Vice Pres. Gingold in a comment on the Northeast Department's current relations with the Lansford Frocks Co. of Pennsylvania and the Kinsler Co. of Springfield, Mass.

The director of the Northeast Department noted that after many weeks of negotiations, hearings and further negotiations the Lansford management remained firm in its conviction that the decision of an impartial chairman affecting the employment of a worker in its plant was not merited by the facts. In spite of this conviction, it finally agreed with the union's stand that the power and prestige of the impartial chairman's office must remain unimpaired regardless of what any of the parties concerned may think of the decision. The company agreed to reimburse

But in Springfield, the Kinsler Co. has been professing its own industrial liberalism for about 15 years. While other cloak firms to this market negotiated with the ILGWU, Kinsler only mounted its liberalism but never practiced it. Kinsler workers are now on strike.

"We have greater respect for the open-minded conservative," Gingold said, "than for the fancy footwork of the phoney liberal employer. Firms like Kinsler confuse their workers, frustrate unionism and threaten the stability of their markets. Genuine progressivism is not a matter of words, such as they have been dishing out, but of actions like that taken by the Lansford firm."

Springfield Cloak Workers United to Corral Kinsler Co. Machinery Running

Over 100 workers employed by the Kinsler Co. in Springfield, Mass., struck against that firm on Mar. 24 in a decisive effort to complete unionization of the cloak makers in that city. They are receiving the full support of workers in other cloak shops in the community. The entire Springfield cloak industry, with the exception of Kinsler, has been unionized for a number of years.

Yet when the very first attempts were made some 15 years ago to establish the ILGWU in Springfield's cloak plants, it was the Kinsler firm which stepped forward and as a spirit of industrial progressivism called upon all other firms to join it in bargaining with the union on a fair basis.

In response to that call by one of its industry leaders the Springfield cloak manufacturers dropped their hesitation and began organizing activities. As Kinsler urged them on, they met with union representatives and in straight-forward, sincere bargaining reached an agreement and decided they had nothing to lose and perhaps much to gain from unionizing their plants. Meanwhile Kinsler urged the others all around him unionized. Ultimately this firm stood alone in their midst, the sole holdout against unionism, yet the most vigorous proponent of a desire for fair dealing.

Through shifting paternalistic policies in the plant, it tried to lull its workers into neutrality. Time and again it agreed, in fact seemed to insist, upon recognizing the ILGWU as the exclusive bargaining agent. The firm, with only a signature missing to consummate a collective agreement, spokestaken for the company, reassured out of the settlement.

Kinsler's policy has utterly disgusted its employees who are now determined to end this shifting labor policy which they are as now for lowering work and wage standards should the cloak market be compelled to make hasty economic adjustments.

They have called upon the ILGWU to rescue them from the continuing confusion in which their own shop and industrial standards are bewildered. Already efforts to re-establish contact with the ILGWU are being made through the Mayor of Springfield. In immediate charge of the Kinsler walk-out are Ralph Roberts, Chuck Chalken and Fred Frank, president of the Springfield local.

Lansford Rehires Chairlady to Keep Machinery Running

The Lansford Frocks Co. last month acted contrary to its own sincere conviction that an impartial chairman was unjustified in ordering it to rehire a worker, but that action the firm showed an encouraging understanding of the greater cause of industrial stability. The company manufactures Princess Junior garments in its Lansford, Pa. plant.

A dispute arose over the union's request that Betty Brunka, shop chairlady, be allowed to return to her job. The company claimed that this worker had quit. The case was placed before Impartial Chairman James P. Costello, Jr.

The impartial chairman found that the dispute arose in the course of an explosive and emotionally charged shop situation. He declared that there were human limitations in the case which the firm must consider and order the worker reinstated to her job. The firm refused to obey the arbitrator's decision into force. In so doing, it was felt by union officers. The company's refusal to accept the entire complex structure of collective bargaining and threatening the effectiveness of the impartial chairman. For this reason union representatives placed this second and even more important issue squarely before the company. They were heard with tolerance as they declared that to wreck the machinery of impartial arbitration would be to cancel out the gains of many years of management labor efforts.

They declared that beyond the issue of restoring this particular worker to her job there now loomed the greater issue of restoring a return to industrial sanity. They reminded the firm that in almost every arbitration there may appear to be a winner and a loser. But, they insisted that regardless of the immediate outcome both sides really win in the fight to keep industrial relations sound, peaceful and mature.

At this point in negotiations the company reiterated its genuine conviction in the rightness of its position. It then agreed to go counter to its own immediate conviction and to preserve the dignity and power of the impartial chairman by enforcing his directive.

Reservations for UNITY HOUSE 1949 SEASON

Accepted at
UNITY HOUSE OFFICE
1718 DEWEY
Room 301
9:30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Union Confers With Blouse Jobbers on Work Going to Pa.

While the drive to organize non-union blouse shops in the Housatonic-Hangar-Pen Argyle region of Pennsylvania forges ahead, a series of conferences is being held in New York between ILGWU officers and representatives of unionized jobbers. It is announced by the Northeast Department.

In the past two weeks a number of these conferences have been held in the Northeast Department office. Vice Pres. Charles Kravitz, manager of the New York blouse-makers' local, and Vice Pres. David Gingold have been meeting with the jobbers.

Their purpose has been to receive an accounting of where the work is being made for these jobbers. Many of them feed work to Pennsylvania shops. The two ILGWU officers have conferred with blouse industry leaders to compile employer cooperation. The drive to see that collective agreement terms governing the allocation of such work are fully observed.

It is reported that generous cooperation is being given by almost all of the employers called in. This is general agreement that the entire blouse industry will gain from a drive which will remove the threat of substandard production.

New England Drive Adds 300 in 5 Shops As Campaign Rises

More than 300 workers employed in five North New England shops have joined the ILGWU in the last month as a result of a special organization drive in that area. It is reported by Manager Mary Levin. The report was made at a special staff conference in Boston on Mar. 8, with Field Supervisor Jack Halpern present.

Halpern heard reports on the progress of the drive throughout the North New England area.

Of the five firms, the following four are in Boston: Kay-Lee Blouse Co., New England Pail Co., Audrey Ann Blouse Co., Toyland Toys. The fifth firm is Kate Kolnos Co. in Manchester, N. H.

Manager Levin is in charge of the drive, with various phases by the field work being done by Ralph Roberts, Henry Bridges, Al Fraid, Tom Abrams, Chuck Chalken and Henry Healy.

A "Healthy" Breakfast



Members of Tri-District Health Fund talk over problems and projects for the Scaevon-Wright-Burns-Halpern area at recent health meeting. Left to right: Vera Pavlov, Hugh Maloney, health fund director, Manager Harry Schneider, Field Supervisor Jack Halpern and Anna Lapchak.

NORTHEAST DEPARTMENT

DAVID GINGOLD, Director

Attractive Allentown Activists



Charles of Allentown District line up before the camera after a recent district council meeting. Marianne Daniel of the office staff smiles prettily at extreme right.

GINGOLD SPIKES TALK OF A DEPRESSION AS WORK OF CHISELLERS

Some employers are purposely fostering depression talk in order to wear down union standards, Vice Pres. David Gingold told 84 shop delegates and a group of regional union officers attending the annual Harborside District Council conference in that Pennsylvania city on Mar. 10. He charged that the present obligations assumed by the United States to help rebuild Europe's economy and the lack of its own domestic goods prove such talk to be groundless.

Gingold's talk followed a series of reports on shop control, wage negotiations, contract enforcement and changing production schedules and requirements in the Harborside gear garment plants.

The chief regional report was presented by District Manager Johnson who reviewed the record of negotiations and adjustments in the past year which reveal the futility of some employers. His report was supplemented by similar reports presented by John Justin and Margaret Howell.

Johnson contrasted the way some

employers have sought to make legitimate adjustments required by post-war changes in the way in which others have in effect pumped the gun in announcing a depression of which they themselves are not certain.

Director Gingold insisted on the basically sound position of the garment industry. He warned that stilling depression talk could have only a schismatic effect and declared that with such talk chisellers would seek a return to a chaotic industry.

The Northeast Department director backed up by urging the shop leaders to set the pace in building responsible unionism in their shops as the best safeguard against such missteps.

TORONTO CLOAKS GIVE \$15,000 FOR TRAINING SCHOOLS IN PALESTINE

Toronto cloakmakers - Jewish and non-Jewish alike - last month gave an inspiring demonstration of fraternity by donating the proceeds of 12 hours' work to the Hashadut. According to Office Manager K. Friedman, the donation of \$15,000 goes to a fund to set up trade schools in which to teach world trades to displaced persons recently arrived in Israel.

The check for \$15,000 was presented to Hashadut officers by Sam Kraissman with appropriate ceremonies on Mar. 12.

Work Unseen

Conditions in the Toronto cloak industry this season are extremely mixed, it is reported. Some shops work overtime while others are experiencing slack. A few got started earlier this season than last year, but others had uneasy delays before beginning production. However, favorable price settlements have been the best guarantee that the level of output will be maintained.

The committee that coordinates plans among the Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg garment makers is scheduled to meet in Toronto on April 26.

ILGWU. EDUCATION

Panel on Public Policy Defines Today's Needs

The spring panel discussion on Public Opinion and Public Policy at the ILGWU Studios in Mar. '26 was termed a complete success by Fannia M. Cohn, secretary of the Education Department who served as moderator. Delegations from the New York

local visiting educational directors and guests listened attentively as five college professors and the ILGWU political director outlined the factors which shape public opinion and showed how it in turn influences governmental activity.

Since steel is one of our basic industries and the amount of steel produced vitally affects the welfare of the whole American economy, it is fair to allow a sizeable private group, such as the leaders of the steel industry, to make decisions which could strangle our economy? Dr. George Astelle of New York University asked.

"It would seem to me that whoever is affected by any proposal should listen in some way take part in shaping it," he said. "In the case of steel production, representatives of industry (steel and others), of organized labor, of agriculture, of government, of the administration of ERP, etc., should survey the situation and determine the needs of the nation and our foreign policy."

Prof. Carter Goodrich of Columbia University stated that using the powers of the U.S. Government to meet some of the urgent economic problems confronting the American people is not un-American.

"There is a belief that this sort of planning is contrary to the American tradition," he said. "But speaking as an American economic historian, I want to say that belief is very old history. On the contrary, the long record shows that whenever the American people want something done about economic problems, they have set about getting it done without worrying much about what agency should do it."

Dr. Harry J. Corman, in a paper which was read in his absence by Dr. Julius Bloch, said: "America is now at the parting of the ways. We must decide whether individually and nationally we are going to put a premium on selfishness, prejudice, bigotry, or upon the doctrine of the Brotherhood of Man, not only in theory but in practice. We must decide whether the U.S. is to become another imperial Rome and exploit the rest of the world or whether we will collaborate with the other nations of the world in establishing an international authority having jurisdiction over all matters that vitally concern all nations."

Dr. Herbert Hyman of the National Opinion Research Center, said Dr. Lindsay Rogers, author of the new book "The Politicians," dismissed public opinion surveys and how they have been misused.

Gus Tyler, ILGWU political director, correlated the material presented by the other speakers by showing how public opinion about economic policies expresses itself through political action.

"We were very effective in making public opinion felt last November," Tyler said, "but we have done a very poor job since then. The National Association of Manufacturers and the Real Estate Board moved in after that. They are the ones who have made their opinions heard in Washington in the last few months."

ANNUAL REUNION of ILGWU STUDENT FELLOWSHIP at UNITY HOUSE

Make your reservations immediately at ILGWU Educational Department 1710 B'way, N.Y.C.

Attend Education Directors' Meeting



Part of ILGWU delegation that participated in one-day Workers Education Bureau conference at Hotel McAlpin on Mar. 25. Principal speaker was Joseph Keenan, director of AFL Labor's League for Political Education. ILGWU education directors are (seated l. to r.) Mabel Dujhan, Local 62; Vera Wiggins, Local 40; Laura Wolf, Local 38; Gerald Rubin, Local 62; Standing: Lillian Gladstone, Local 32; and Mark Starr.

20 Complete Officer Qualification Course

The following New York members have successfully completed the required work in the 1948-49 Officers' Qualification Course: Herbert Amer, 601 Belld, Alexander Tunis (Local 10); Marcia Fomberg (Local 22); Irving Borofsky, sutner Orlowek (Local 35); Jack Angelo, George Benfante, Sebastian Catoine, Salvato D'Onofio, Louis Perrante, Salvatore Picone (Local 48).

Also Murray Kaufman, Daniel Muzzar (Local 60); Max Schwartz (Local 82); Sebastian D'Onofio, Charles Drago, Lawrence Michaelson, Pearl Samington, Frank J. Sicilia (Local 89).

Education Dept. Arranges Trips to United Nations

Visits to the United Nations General Assembly, which opens its sessions at Lake Success on Apr. 5, are being arranged by the ILGWU Educational Department. Tickets will be made available to ILGWU groups for Friday night and Saturday sessions, and it is expected that during recesses in the proceedings the groups will hear a special talk on UN agencies and their functions with movies used to fill out the picture. Those interested in visiting the General Assembly should leave their names with Fannia M. Cohn, Educational Department Secretary, and they will be notified when tickets are received.

"Public Opinion" Panel Draws Top Intellectuals



Spring Discussion on Mar. 26 packs ILG Studios. Left to right: Dr. Herbert Hyman, National Opinion Research Center; Dr. Lindsay Rogers, Columbia University; Dr. Julius Bloch, Queens College; Gus Tyler, ILGWU political director; Dr. George W. Astelle, N. Y. University; Fannia M. Cohn, Educational Dept. secretary; Dr. Carter Goodrich, Columbia University.

UNION HEALTH CENTER

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Thirty-six years of experience in health education has convinced me that our approach to this problem has succeeded in arousing the greatest health consciousness among our members.

BIALIS FINDS FRENCH PLIGHT WORSE THAN BRITISH AUSTERITY

ILGWU Vice Pres. Morris Bialis passed through New York on the way to Chicago on Mar. 25 after an extended trip to Europe, where he attended a "consultants' conference" of garment workers unions held in London Feb. 9 to 12. At the conference was to lay plans for the revival of the International Federation of Clothing Workers.

In a brief interview with "Justice" he gave the following resume of his seven-week tour:

"England is fast getting on its feet economically, with everybody working and few complaining. Self-denial and austerity, however, remain a day-by-day principle of living in England, now perhaps more than before. The English masses take their hardships with a mixture of good cheer because austerity is equally distributed in Britain, everybody is treated alike, and that's a great morale builder.

"As to France, the situation, there is a good deal worse than in England because earnings are low and poverty is rampant, while the black markets are draining the life-blood of the country. The Communists naturally are turning on the people's miseries, but their eclipse, too, is in sight. Undoubtedly, the French Government is putting up a strong and well-directed fight for the preservation of democracy and is receiving the support of a majority of the people.

"I spent three weeks in Palestine," Bialis continued, "and found the country brimming over with activity in every field of endeavor. There's enough to eat and to drink in every sector of the new state, and since earnings are quite high, they manage to match the cost of living which is also considerable.

"One of the pressing problems of the new country, in view of the still mobilized status of a goodly part of its manpower, is scarcity of labor, but this should straighten itself out in the early future. Thanks to the Histadrut, the Federation of Labor, I was able to see the country from the Syrian border down to BeerSheva."

fact. True, there were other factors which helped to justify the wall of indifference, but the ILGWU health education program has been the most effective weapon. I recall the early days when we attempted to bring health education to our members in the factories, at general membership meetings, shop meetings, and social gatherings. At first the response was anything but encouraging; at times it was quite distressing. But we persisted. In the end, enthusiasm replaced indifference.

I remember once after I finished speaking at a meeting a group of girls volunteered to distribute our health literature in the shops. I knew then that the worst part of the battle was over. Others, I was certain, would follow their example. And that is precisely what happened.

"Health committees" were organized in many factories; lunch hour meetings were arranged. Union Center physicians gave lectures and effective posters appeared in every shop. Attendance at health center clinics increased. Information and advice was constantly sought. We were on the road to health consciousness!

Today the job of preserving health is part of the daily life of our members. They are aware that good health makes life worth living. The preventive medical care which the ILGWU provides makes good health possible for all members.

The economic barrier between them and medical care has, to a great extent, been removed. I believe that nothing will stimulate preventive medical care (which in reality is health education) more than the ability to obtain a physician without having to count the pennies first, and more often than not having to postpone the consultation entirely.

But preaching health education to people living in slum areas is adding insult to injury. These are the people who are "guilty" victims of tuberculosis and other diseases. What can health education do for them?

Should they tell them about the importance of a balanced meal knowing that there is not enough food in the house; should they tell them of the need for personal hygiene and proper sanitation when the "homes" they live in lack proper facilities?

Health education must point out the basic needs: decent housing, better hospital facilities, more convalescent homes, better organized system of rehabilitation for ex-patients, more and better sanatoriums.

LIBERAL PARTY

SOCIAL - FORUM

Friday, April 8

8:30 P.M.

at

LOCAL 60 HALL

601 Eighth Ave.

SPEAKER: Adolf A. Berle, Jr., State Chairman, Labor Party, Former AM's Secy of State.

TOPIC: Russian-American Relations and the Struggle for Peace.

DANCING - REFRESHMENTS Made By IRVING KATZ TRIO

ADMISSION FREE - YOUNG PEOPLE ARE INVITED TO COME AND BRING THEIR FRIENDS.

CUTTERS COLUMN LOCAL 10 ISIDORE NAGLER, Manager

It is becoming painfully clear that organized labor will have to fight hard in coming months to make last November's election results count in the acid test of Congressional legislation.

All of us in the trade union movement who worked so hard to elect a progressive national administration and relied on the results of the election last November are naturally somewhat apprehensive at recent events in the national capital. The filibuster against the civil rights program, the effort to weaken recent action by a Southern Democratic-Republican coalition and the delay in repealing the Taft-Hartley law are certainly not reassuring.

However, it is premature to view the Truman Fair Deal program as impossible of enactment. There are many who believe that there is a good chance not only to repeal the worst features of the Taft-Hartley law but also to pass vital needed legislation on minimum wages, social security, housing, federal aid to education, etc. This remains to be seen.

The present situation emphasizes most emphatically the importance of independent political groups like the Liberal Party. Through this organization, labor and liberal elements can throw their weight around more effectively than if they were, for example, submerged in the Democratic Party.

In our own political party we are

ATTENTION Members LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETING Monday

April 25, 1949
Right After Work
MANHATTAN
CENTER
34 St. & 8th Ave.

also free to criticize policies of the administration if they should fail to meet the test of genuine liberalism.

It would seem the course of developments since last November has strengthened the case of those who refused to interpret the election results as an indication that an independent Liberal Party was not really necessary.

Union Benefits Always Come in Handy



Manager Martin L. Cohen (right) of the New York Snowsuit Workers' Union presents Local 105's first \$50 maternity benefit payment to Ann and Walter Engler, proud parents of a baby boy.

As far back as 1793, as an ILGWU delegate, I addressed the American Federation of Labor convention on the subject of independent political action. Reactionaries in both political parties were trying then, as now, to whittle down our gains and block the road to further social progress. Our union's resolution called merely for a study of the proposal to establish a labor party was defeated. But two years later our union, together with other labor and liberal groups, organized an independent political party in New York State which helped to elect President Roosevelt as well as other

progressive leaders.

Naturally we shall fight hard to act at least part of President Truman's Fair Deal program passed by the current session of Congress. But it is not difficult to anticipate that we will not get as much as we should like in the way of progressive legislation, and even these measures that are adopted will probably be compromised dictated by political expediency.

Those who are impatient with the snail's pace of social progress would do well to give more thought to the question of independent political action on a national scale.

N. Y. CLOAKMAKERS Dubinsky mails \$41,000 Donation by Operators



Left to right: Pres. Dubinsky, Vice Pres. Benjamin Kaplan, local manager, William Wolpert of United Hebrew Trades, Isaac Hamelin, secretary of Histadrut campaign, and R. Tabachinsky, national campaign director of Jewish Labor Committee.

A contribution of \$41,000 for relief work in Europe and Israel was made by Local 117 at ceremonies held on Mar. 22 at an executive board meeting. Pres. David Dubinsky made the presentation of a \$25,000 check to Histadrut and \$16,000 to the Jewish Labor Committee.

Benjamin Kaplan announced that the gifts would be applied to specific projects. The Jewish Labor Committee has erected a home in France for children orphaned by the German occupation, in the joint name of the late Haimin Mendelson and Local 117. The institution endorses in the name of former ILGWU Pres. Benjamin Schneiderman is now being interrupted for Israel.

Pres. Dubinsky paid tribute to the activities of the Cloak Operators' Union and commended it for enhancing the national prestige and traditions of the International. He analyzed the leading role played by the ILGWU in domestic, political, international affairs, philanthropy

CLOAK JOINT BOARD

Cloak Relief Drive Enters Final Stage

The half-day's pay collection of the Cloak Joint Board for domestic and overseas relief now totals \$273,500 according to a report given last night by General Manager Israel Feinberg to the board of directors.

The drive initiated early this year has met with a wholehearted response from the cloakmakers. The goal set by the union is \$300,000 and an intensive effort will be made in the coming period to achieve this objective, despite the possible slowing up of work in the shops.

Congratulations were extended by Feinberg to the tens of thousands of workers whose generosity made the huge sum possible. He expressed pride that the cloakmakers had once again come to the rescue of the needy and the underprivileged at home and abroad. The conscientious and dignified work of the business agents and staff of the joint board in insuring the efficient operation of the collection machinery was particularly praised by Feinberg.

Commenting on the state of the industry, the cloak chief noted that with the slackening of work, complaints had increased. This he attributed to the coyness over the "division of work," as well as to the inability of employers to make adequate adjustments. The union has steadfastly rejected all propositions for reduction, he said, in the conviction that temporarily uncertain conditions do not justify any impairment of standards.

Discussions have been held with association representatives. Feinberg said, regarding funds which remained unutilized at the conclusion of the movement last year.

Local 117 on Mar. 10, held the ILGWU delegates to donate \$250,000 to the United Jewish Appeal and instructed Manager Kaplan to send a letter to Pres. Dubinsky, expressing their approval.

EMPLOYERS WARNED ON DISCRIMINATION

A plea to all employers for complete cooperation with both the spirit and the letter of the law against discrimination in employment was made by General Manager Israel Feinberg, following a conference with Caroline K. Simon, a member of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

Commissioner Simon brought to the attention of the joint board instances which had occurred in the cloak industry which could be interpreted as violations of the law. She pointed out that familiarity with the law would assure fair employment practices; that the aim was to have the same specifications for a given job apply equally to all applicants for that job; that no preference was being sought—just equality.

Leaders of Italian Unions Tour Cloak Shops in Brooklyn

Leading dignitaries of the trade union movement of Italy were conducted on a tour of Brooklyn cloak shops by officials of Local 48 last week.

The Italian leaders included Guido Pastore, secretary of the Free Confederation of Labor (FCGLI), Giovanni Conati, vice-secretary of the Italian Confederation of Labor and Apollo Rocchia of the Railroad Workers' Union. The operation of the cloak shops in the district particularly interested the group.

CLOAK GEORGE KUHN, MANAGER

No Work Below Rates

There are encouraging signs that an active season is on its way. However, the fact that conditions are not too good at present is tempting certain employers to offer "bribe" to their workers to work below the settled rates. All members of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department are hereby warned to reject such propositions.

This is a dangerous practice. Union members must realize that any lowering of their rates, even secretly and "temporarily," may be an opening wedge to weaken the whole basic structure of unionism. If a union cannot safeguard the interests of its members under pressure, it cannot go forward to win new gains when the opportunity arises in the future.

For that reason, the Cloak Out-of-Town Department is instructing all members to stand by their established rates. Any member who works below standards, these members will have no one but themselves to blame for the drastic consequences.

Bagno to Los Angeles

Isidore Bagno, assistant manager of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department, has been given a six-month leave of absence to carry out a special assignment from the ILGWU General Office. He has been assigned to Los Angeles to serve as supervising chief of the Cloak Joint Board in a reorganization of its policies and personnel.

Dues Discussions

Following a discussion at the last meeting of the joint council on the subject of dues increase in the executive boards of several locals have gone on record in favor of such action. The members engaged in a number of large shops, in the course of recent shop meetings, have likewise voiced approval of a dues increase.

CORRECTED STATEMENT OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE CLOAK JOINT BOARD. The circulation required by the ACT OF MARCH 1932, AS AMENDED BY THE ACT OF MARCH 1935, AND JULY 2, 1937, OF THE ACT OF JULY 2, 1937, published monthly at Jersey City, N. J., is: 10,000 copies.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: The Cloak Joint Board, 117 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

2. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: The Cloak Joint Board, 117 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

3. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: The Cloak Joint Board, 117 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

4. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: The Cloak Joint Board, 117 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

5. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: The Cloak Joint Board, 117 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

6. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: The Cloak Joint Board, 117 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

7. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: The Cloak Joint Board, 117 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

8. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: The Cloak Joint Board, 117 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

9. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: The Cloak Joint Board, 117 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

10. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: The Cloak Joint Board, 117 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Crossing the 400,000 Mark

Well, the ILGWU finally did it. We crossed the 400,000 line in union membership, and we did it in a year of spotty production in several of our important trades.

It was also achieved in a year not sparked by any hectic organizing activity in women's apparel. On the contrary, the production slack in the low-priced garment plants, notably in the manufacture of dresses, knitwear and rainwear, had dampened organizing ardor in the past year.

What actually is taking place growth-wise in our union is a steady, step-by-step expansion of coverage derived from a momentum that can be slowed down but not completely halted by localized or temporary recessions. Since the dead-end days of 1933, when we hit bottom with a membership low of about 40,000 and the ink on our ledger grimly red, our climb—first under the spur of the New Deal and later under our own steam—has been spectacular at times but persistently upward most of the time.

Now, we have hit the 400,000 mark, chalking up—on the accounting side—the end of four-fifths of the long trek begun early in the century towards the complete organization of the women's garment industry. Our industry's statistics point to an approximate half-million workers on its payroll, and the ILGWU intends—rather sooner than later—to enlist the remaining 100,000 on its membership rolls.

Thus, the dream of the ILGWU pioneers of an all-unionized industry is drawing closer to reality. The recruiting of the last 100,000 may prove vastly more onerous than the enrollment of multitudes of garment workers in any of the preceding eras. But the centrifugal force which for more than four decades has pushed the ILGWU to the farthest end of the industry will not abate, we are confident, until its goal of a 100 per cent union is finally attained.

A Temperate Decision

The investigation of the internal situation in the Los Angeles cloak and dress organizations by a committee of the union's General Executive Board and the committee's subsequent action on its findings should serve as a corrective dose of trade union hygiene in the one and only sizeable spot on the ILGWU map which for a number of years past had been infested with a pro-Communist virus.

The disclosures made public by the GEB committee have been no secret to a great many in the ILGWU family for a long time. Time and again, reports emanating from the West Coast pointed to flagrant violations by the Los Angeles Cloak and Dress Joint Boards' officers of ILGWU rules, in spirit and in action, by supporting Communist front organizations and by disobeying directives of the International Union. A refusal by many of them to sign the non-Communist affidavits ordered by the GEB was only one such instance.

The GEB committee's report, on the other hand, reveals that this anti-ILGWU conduct stemmed chiefly from pressures applied by a relatively small group of pro-Communist "bores" who found the Los Angeles cloak and dress unions a comfortable haven, far enough removed from general ILGWU headquarters to foster a sense of hardened immunity if not soft-pedaled tolerance.

The removal of a half-dozen top officials by the GEB committee, done in conformity with ILGWU by-laws, and their replacement by interim officers could hardly be termed as drastic action. It is rather a corrective, probationary measure, which puts the Cloak and Dress Joint Boards of Los Angeles on their "good behavior." And the designation of Morris Bagno as general supervisor of the Cloak Joint Board and of Margaret Di Maggio as general organizer for the Dress Joint Board only serves to sustain this concept.

We can only join in the concluding thought expressed in the GEB committee's report in which the hope is expressed that its temperate decision "will lead the way towards the creation of a harmonious and loyal relationship between the two joint boards and the International Union, to the end that the great membership of the ILGWU in Los Angeles will benefit by such relationship."

"Yoo, Hoo! Anybody Home?"



"Stone in the Shoe"



Pins & Needles

W. J. H. H.

JUDGE HAROLD MEDINA, who presides at the trial of the 11 Communist leaders in New York City, was charged by one of the defense lawyers with bias for having "scratched his neck" and, in addition, having demonstrably twisted his impressive mustache at a moment of high pathos when that lawyer was delivering a presentation speech to the jury.

The press reports have it that Judge Medina declined to take "judicial notice" of this torrid demurrer to his neck-scratching and mustache-twisting reflexes by that over-sensitive barrister.

If ever Judge Medina's unmy right or left hand's behavior comes up as ground for an appeal on the jury's verdict, we have a feeling that the higher court would not fail to take into account the unbelievable "patience and fortitude" displayed by Judge Medina toward the legal pranks and gymnastics exhibited by the defense panel during the long nine weeks preceding the actual trial.

At any rate, the gripping attorney refrained from accusing the judge of harriss, yawning broadly while he, the barrister, was mercilessly bombarding the jury with an interminable stump speech on behalf of his clients. This really could have happened.

MANY of the Senators and Congressmen from the farm belt who stoutly alibied their action in voting to squelch rent control by saying that "rent control means nothing to the farmers, it is only a big city problem," had, in fact, shown a body blow to the farmer's pocketbook.

Farm prosperity depends primarily upon what city folk are able to spend for their groceries. If a worker gets \$55 a week and now spends \$15 for rent, \$25 for food, \$10 for clothing and household furnishings, \$4 for doctor bills and medicine, and \$1 for wild and frivolous living—it is perfectly simple to see that if his rent goes up to \$25 a week, he will have to cut down his food budget. When his grocery bill falls off, the farmer gets a smaller check.

The farmer is competing for the broadest market in America. He is not selling Cadillacs to bond brokers, he is selling beans and bread to millions of ordinary Americans. He is competing for dollars that come out of a tight budget. His main competitor is the landlord. Every farmer should remember that Senators and Congressmen who voted to take dol-

lars out of the farmer's pocket and turn them over to the gentry which is maintaining the real estate lobby in Washington.

A WASHINGTON LAWYER testified last week under oath that the Republican National Committee paid him \$7,500 for drafting the anti-labor House of Representatives version of the Taft-Hartley Law.

In commenting upon this eye-opening piece of testimony, Sen. J. Howard McGrath, Democratic National Committee chairman, a few days later caustically pointed out how little space both the commercial press and the radio had given to this now-widely self-admission on the part of the "Grand Old Party."

But is this revelation truly "shocking"? In this column's judgment, this incident is but a typical example of the sort of editorial policy which has caused millions of Americans to distrust their newspapers and has brought about such fantastic journalistic fops as the newspaper, radio and "pollster" coverage of the recent Presidential election.

HOW soon will the new world federation of free trade unions take form?

The committee of five British trade union leaders currently visiting this country in behalf of the Trades Union Congress to discuss European recovery matters with AFL representatives, it is reported, is also engaged in preliminary discussions on a new global labor organization.

Not the least significant angle in AFL considerations regarding such a world labor center, no doubt, is the place of the CIO in it. The old rivalry may conjure up some hindrances, it is anticipated, but none of an insoluble nature. The British TUC, which pulled out simultaneously with the CIO from the Communist-dominated "World Federation of Trade Unions," doubtless will throw its weight in favor of an amicable adjustment.

It cannot, however, come too soon. The so-called "World Federation," for one thing, is still on the United Nations advisory roster as a world labor center and cannot be successfully challenged until the new world labor body of free unions is formed. An even more potent argument is contained in the current historic urgency. The free trade unions of Europe especially cannot afford to stay daunted in a social climate surcharged with explosive potentials much longer.